

Materials 4D

For Life Web Participants

<p><i>Copy both pages, cut slips apart, then distribute to participating students.</i></p>	<p>Bacteria</p> <p>Enriches soil by helping to decay dead things.</p>	<p>Bacteria <i>E. coli</i></p> <p>Lives in people's guts where it helps break down food.</p>	<p>Fungi</p> <p>Gets its energy and enriches soil as it breaks down dead wood.</p>
<p>House fly</p> <p>Its larvae (maggots) get energy from food waste and dead animals and enrich soil.</p>	<p>Dermestid beetle</p> <p>They get their energy by turning dead animals into compost.</p>	<p>Lava tube beetle</p> <p>Scavenges insect remains in lava tubes. Bacteria and fungi break down its feces.</p>	<p>Wheat stem sawfly</p> <p>Its larvae eat Great Basin wildrye. Sawflies are eaten by birds and other insects.</p>
<p>Great Basin wildrye</p> <p>Eaten by many mammals.</p>	<p>Dwarf mistletoe</p> <p>A parasite on limber pine trees that is sometimes eaten by deer and elk; produces berries that American robins and cedar waxwings eat.</p>	<p>Limber pine</p> <p>Their seeds are eaten by Clark's nutcrackers and golden-mantled ground squirrels. They need soil to grow and nutcrackers to disperse their seeds.</p>	<p>Sagebrush</p> <p>Has medicinal uses and is eaten by pronghorn and sage grouse</p>
<p>Antelope bitterbrush</p> <p>Important to deer and yellow pine chipmunks for food.</p>	<p>American robin</p> <p>Eats berries and worms; requires trees to nest in.</p>	<p>Sage grouse</p> <p>Eat and live in sagebrush; eaten by eagles.</p>	<p>Cedar waxing</p> <p>Eats many different types of berries; disperses the seeds of mistletoe; eaten by hawks.</p>

<p>Sharp-shinned hawk</p> <p>Eats birds and requires trees to nest in.</p>	<p>Lewis mockorange</p> <p>Needs sunlight and soil to live; Indians used its straight stems to make arrows.</p>	<p>Serviceberry</p> <p>Deer and golden-mantled ground squirrels eat and disperse its leaves and berries.</p>	<p>Golden currant</p> <p>Yellow pine chipmunks and golden-mantled ground squirrels eat its berries.</p>
<p>Yellow pine chipmunk</p> <p>Eats many seeds and fruits; eaten by hawks and other predators; likes to live near trees.</p>	<p>Golden-mantled ground squirrel</p> <p>Eats many seeds and fruits; eaten by hawks and other predators.</p>	<p>Earthworm</p> <p>Decomposes organic matter; eaten by robins and shrews.</p>	<p>Grasshoppers</p> <p>Eats many grasses and feeds shrews.</p>
<p>Vagrant shrew</p> <p>Only 2 inches long, it eats any animal smaller than itself; eaten by skunks and gopher snakes.</p>	<p>Striped skunk</p> <p>Lives on bird eggs, small mammals, nuts, berries; nothing but great horned owls can eat it.</p>	<p>Sun</p> <p>The source of energy for life on Earth. Plants make food with sunlight, water, carbon dioxide, and soil nutrients.</p>	<p>Great horned owl</p> <p>The most powerful owl in North America; will eat many mammals, birds, and reptiles.</p>
<p>Golden eagle</p> <p>Top of the food chain; eats rodents and large birds.</p>	<p>Pika</p> <p>Makes hay bales out of grass and feeds on them during winter.</p>	<p>Grasses</p> <p>Seeds and stems eaten by many animals. Needs soil to grow.</p>	<p>Human</p>
<p>Indian paintbrush</p> <p>Grows best with other plants like sagebrush; hummingbirds pollinate its flowers.</p>	<p>Rufous hummingbird</p> <p>Gets nectar from flowers; uses spider webs to make its nest.</p>	<p>Spider</p> <p>Eats many different kinds of insects.</p>	<p>Gopher snake</p> <p>Eats mostly rodents. Has to watch out for birds of prey.</p>